The Die Is Cast and Asia's
Billion Will See
It Through

Nippon Times

Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

No. 16,031 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

UNITED E. ASIA WILL TRIUMPH OVER ANTI-AXIS

Manifested by Strong Will of Leaders at Tokyo Assembly, Declares Shigemitsu

HAILS JOINT DECLARATION

Avers 5 Principles Not For Egoistic Purpose But to Build New World Order

[Photo on Page 2]

The united will of East Asiatic peoples as manifested so clearly and dramatically in the course of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations will surely prove a major factor for a glorious victory in the current war, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared in a special press conference held at his official residence at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

"The lofty ideal," Mr. Shigemitsu emphasized, "embodied in the Five Great Principles in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly must be propagated throughout the country, throughout East Asia, nay, throughout the world."

Recalling the proceedings of the historic conference, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared that he was particularly impressed by three facts. "In the first place," he said. "I was impressed by the spontaneity with which the East Asiatic leaders participated in the Assembly and carried out unreserved discussions. I believe that these leaders joined the parley so spontaneously because they understood well that such noble principles as discussed and adopted at the Assembly will surely lead to a glorious future of their respective countries.

Vital for Existence

"The Five Great Principles," Mr. Shigemitsu went on, "are infallible for all ages and true in all places. They were worked out not for egoistic, monopolistic and exclusive purposes. The representatives assembled at the parley were all in full cognizance of the fact that these measures are essential for the existence and welfare of their peoples and assure them good international positions in the future."

The second point to impress Foreign Minister Shigemitsu was the fact that the delegates to the Assembly had come to full realization that the splendid spirit embodied in the Five Principles has grown from the genuine conviction of the entire Japanese nation. The assemblage was convinced that these policies reflect the firm, genuine will of the Japanese people, Mr Shigemitsu stated.

The Foreign Minister stressed that the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the very existence of the Japanese Empire as well as of all other East Asiatic nations and that the delegates were in full cognizance of this fact. They understood that they must fully cooperate with Japan and, in fact, share life or death with her if their countries are to continue to exist on the globe, said Mr. Shigemitsu.

Continuing, the Foreign Minister declared:

"One of the representatives intimated to me that he would be glad to die when he is assured of a glorious future for East Asia. Some other delegates defined the current war as the war of liberation for Asia or the war of independence. I fully concur with one of them who said that it is a war of the hitherto downtrodden peoples trying to push aside the pressures by alien intruders. If we should fail in this conflict, we should have lost eveything and be reduced to the status of slaves, as some of the delegates contended.

Sure of Victory

"All of the representatives were confident that we shall never fail to to win this war inasmuch as East Asia, united as one solid bloc, is fighting a war of independence under these infallible Principles, whereas the enemy is fighting a colonial warfare. This is the third point that impressed me."

Mr. Shigemitsu again emphasized that the Five Great Principles are not of an exclusive nature nor are they means of warfare like the Atlantic Charter. They are principles where by to establish a permanent order of the world, he asserted.

"These policies," the Foreign Minister continued, "will have increased potentiality when they are supplemented by the brilliant war results now being achieved by the Imperial Forces. It was natural that the East Asiatic representatives should have been overjoyed by the

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Imperial Audience Granted Head of Free India Regime

Subhas Chandra Bose Proceeds to Imperial Palace Clad in Regular Uniform of Provisional Government; Deeply Moved

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to grant an audience to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on Wednesday morning.

Clad in the regular uniform of the Provisional Government, Mr. Bose left the residence of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa at Tsuna-machi, Mita, Shiba-ku, at 10 a.m.

Entering the Imperial Palace by the Sakashita Gate, Mr. Bose, led by a Master of Ceremony, proceeded to the western waiting room.

At 10:30 a.m. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and others close to the Throne, entered the Phoenix Hall, where the Indian leader was received in audience through the introduction of Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to shake hands with Mr. Bose and to give him gracious words about Mr. Bose's struggle for India's independence, a Master of Ceremony acting as interpreter.

The Indian independence leader, highly moved by the Imperial Grace, retired from the Imperial Palace.

Profoundly impressed, Mr. Bose issued the following statement:

"His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to receive me in audience this morning as the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. That was the highest honor that India, and I personally, could receive. The memory of this reception in audience by His Imperial Majesty will remain engraved in my mind for all time."

ENEMY CAMP UPSET OVER UNITED E. ASIA

Together With Brillant Victories In South, Foe Struck Speechless, Avers Iguchi

The usually loquacious enemy seems to have been cowed into silence by the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, declared at a press conference held on Wednesday. The principles embodied in the unanimously adopted Joint Declaration, he said, are eternal and applicable to all mankind regardless of time and space.

Commenting also on the tremendous Japanese victories scored off Bougainville Island, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that the enemy now has a pretty bitter pill to swallow, now that their overinflated confidence has been popped.

Asserting that the usually loquacious enemy seemed to have been cowed into silence by the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Spokesman Iguchi declared, "This seeming silence on the part of the enemy is proof enough that he has either been struck speechless or pushed into a tight corner." The Joint Declaration, unanimously adopted by the highest representatives of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, is a clear and concise statement of the common will and aims of these nations, he asserted.

Solemn Compact Seen

Continuing, the Board of Information Spokesman stated: "It is a solemn compact pledging their common determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion and to construct their sphere in accordance with their Five Principles of common prosperity and well-being, independence and harmony, enhancement of culture, economic development through reciprocity and contribution to world advancement by the abolition of racial discrimination, cultural intercourse and opening of resources all over the world.

"These are eternal principles," stated Mr. Iguchi, "applicable to all mankind regardless of time and space". Being universal in character, the United States and Britain could have applied them if only they had the will, he declared. "That they have never done so" the Spokesman continued, "is sufficient proof that the will does not exist".

Mr. Iguchi further asserted, "Whereas the principles of the so-called Atlantic Charter have never been substantiated in fact, the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations is established on accomplished facts . . . the independence and sovereignty of countries which have long been robbed of these inalienable rights and made the object of imperialistic oppression and exploitation by the United States and Britain. And six independent and sovereign nations, representing a large part of the human race, have pledged, on the basis of mutual respect and as equal partners, to strive for the realization of a New World Order".

"While the enemy has not gone beyond the mere profession of aim," stated the Spokesman, "we have fully substantiated ours. That is why the enemy is not saying anything, and if he dares say anything he has but to subscribe to the cause for which we stand."

Enemy Leaders Stunned

Commenting on the brilliant Japanese victories scored off Bougain-

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CHUNGKING IS URGED BY WANG TO PONDER

Chiang Asked to Reconsider in View of Significance of East Asia Assembly

Domei

NANKING, November 10.—Pointing out the world-historic significance of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations from which he had just returned, President Wang Ching-wei, of the Chinese Republic, last night issued a statement in which he earnestly asked the Chungking regime to reconsider. Comparing the Assembly with the various international conferences held in the past, he marked out its distinguishing features as follows:

(1) It was based on a moral spirit radically different from Anglo-American selfishness.

(2) It sought to abolish racial prejudice and to establish a system of common enjoyment of the resources and cultural benefits of the world.

(3) So far from seeking to plunder, it sought to recover the rights and interests seized by the Anglo-Saxons.

Wang's Statement

President Wang said:

"There are three points in which the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations differed from other international conferences of world history:

"(1) At the Vienna Conference following the Napoleonic Wars and at the Paris Conference after the first European War, the victors carved out the fate of the vanquished, their primary object being to partition the weaker nations in order to allocate them to the stronger. The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, on the other hand, sought to lend a hand to the weaker so that they may grow stronger. While the former conferences were based on a purely selfish motive, the latter was rooted in purely moral principles.

"(2) The Monroe Doctrine of the United States is the doctrine that the Americas are for Americans, a doctrine based on racial prejudice and exclusion of aliens. The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, on the other hand, was aimed at restoring Asia to Asiatics and common enjoyment with the rest of the resources and cultural benefits of Asia.

"(3) The United States and Britain had lately held various conferences but their aims had been only two:

"(a) How Britain is to retain its existing rights and interests, to hold its colonies, to continue the exploitation of the colonial inhabitants and to prevent them from gaining independence and freedom.

"(b) How the United States, with all its vast resources, is to turn the whole world into its colonies.

Associates In Crime

"The interests of these two nations are contradictory at bottom but they are associates in the crime of tyrannizing over the rest of mankind and using other nations to their vile ends.

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, on the other hand, was motivated by a fervent desire to wrest back the rights and interests seized from them by the United States and Britain to regain the right to self-existence and independence for the member nations. Thus it is as far removed as can be from any motive to rob others of their rights and interests. This is a re-

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG'S BASES ARE OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES

Cave Hoshan, Pawangmiao, Hsinmenssu and Tungtzuchi Captured on Monday

FLEEING ENEMY PURSUED

Chungking Admits Fall of Liuchiatsang, Strategic Point South of Ichang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 10.—The Japanese Forces on Monday evening entered and occupied Cave Hoshan, took Pawangmiao, and at 8:30 p.m. penetrated into and occupied Hsinmenssu and Tungtzuchi and are rushing after the fleeing enemy.

Having taken at a stroke Wangchiachiang, Tuanshuichieh, and Liuchiatsang, the X X Unit tore after the enemy 79th Army Corps, fleeing in complete disorder, and drove into the Pashan Mountains. About 4,000 of the enemy belonging to four regiments of the temporarily organized 6th division and the 194th division resisted desperately from a wild 800 meter height near Pawangmiao.

Carrying out one night attack after another since Saturday night, however, the XX Unit at 6 a.m. Monday took the height and unfurled the Rising Sun Banner. Without a letup the Japanese Forces drove into and occupied Cave Hoshan, which was strewn with dead enemy troops on Monday evening.

The X X Raiding Force took Pawangmiao and pursued the main strength of the enemy 89th and 19th divisions southward. At 8:30 p.m. it penetrated into and occupied Hsinmenssu, 32 kilometers southwest of Wangchiachiang, and Tungtzuchi, 38 kilometers southwest of Wangchiachiang, and is furiously pursuing the defeated enemy.

Liuchiatsang Occupied

Domei

LISBON, November 9.—The Chungking Military Affairs Council issued a communique today admitting that the Japanese Forces had occupied Liuchiatsang, strategic point in the mountains south of Ichang, it is reported from Chungking.

The announcement follows:

"Since Sunday, the fighting has shifted to the sector north of Tuanshuichieh on the Hunan-Hupei border. On Monday, the Japanese Forces occupied Liuchiatsang, strategic point in the mountains south of Ichang, after furious fighting. The Japanese Forces which entered Liuchiatsang show indications that they will keep up the advance without resting.

"A separate Japanese unit is advancing westward from Meichiho, east of Liuchiatsang. The Japanese Forces on the northern shore sector of Tungting Lake have advanced to the west of Anhsiang since Sunday, and on Monday were threatening Weikow."

Foe Being Annihilated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 10.—Imperial Units in hot chase of the 66th and 79th Divisions of the Chungking army are now advancing over the Pashan Mountains in a heavy rain storm.

Since the morning of November 6, the X X Unit of the Imperial Force, having caught the main strength of the 66th Division near Niehkiaho, 20 kilometers southwest of Itu, and Chuyangkiao, 25 kilometers south of Itu, are annihilating the enemy troops.

Meantime, the X X Unit, having overtaken the main strength of the 79th Division near Tachingsha, Hoshangtung, and Hsinmenchih, southwest of Hsitsi, is continuing the general offensive started on Monday evening.

Another Imperial Unit, acting in cooperation with the above-mentioned Units, entered the headquarters of the 185th Division of the 66th Army at Chikiang on the southern bank of the Yangtzekiang, Sunday evening, driving the enemy out of their position.

Enemy Bases Taken

Domei

AT X X ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 10.—With the Japanese occupation of Hokow, a vital communication center in the Pashan range, at dawn yesterday, retreating Chungking remnants were cut off from escape and

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BULK OF ENEMY FLEET DESTROYED IN BATTLE OFF BOUGAINVILLE ISLE

Having Lost 42 Warships In Only 14 Days, U.S. Counter-Drive Fails

FOE PLAN CRUSHED

Over-Estimated Effect of His Air Raids on Rabaul and Other Japanese Bases

In only 14 days since the commencement of the full-dress counter-offensive attempted by the Americans, they lost four battleships sunk, two aircraft carriers sunk and other warships sunk or badly damaged to a total of 42 and transports sunk or damaged to a total of 12, constituting a grand total of 54 vessels blasted by the Imperial Navy Air Force.

With their landing on Mono Island on October 27 as a turning point, the Americans attempted a counter-offensive on a serious scale against Rabaul, New Britain and Bougainville Island. They went about the task with all the naval strength available in that area and the campaign reached its climax in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island.

U.S. Forces Hit Hard

As seen in the Imperial Headquarters communique of November 9 and 10, the enemy suffered the loss of the bulk of their transports and escort warships under the terrific onslaughts of the Japanese Navy airmen, whose motto is never to expect to return, repeated since the morning of November 8. The Americans will now be seriously handicapped in their operations hereafter.

Among the causes for the enemy's crushing defeats may be mentioned the following points:

1. Over-estimating the effect of his repeating bombing raids on Rabaul, Buin, Shortland and other important bases of ours, the enemy was led to believe that Japanese air strength had diminished seriously.

2. Accordingly, the enemy complacently thought that he had the mastery of both the air and sea in the Solomons area;

3. Relying on his numerical strength in seacraft, aircraft, personnel and arms, the enemy was impatient to decide the issue in one sweep.

In the first Aerial Battle off Bougainville, in which the enemy lost two aircraft carriers, Japan mobilized only 14 torpedo planes and 4 scout planes.

Deceived by this fact into underrating the numerical strength of our air arm, the enemy mustered up all the fleet strength he could lay hands on in the South Pacific in order to retrieve, in one major offensive against Rabaul, the losses suffered in the sea battle near Mono Island, the sea battle off Bougainville and the First Aerial Battle off Bougainville.

But the enemy fleet was spotted by our Navy Wild Eagles in a sea area south of Bougainville and dealt annihilative blows.

Best Prey for Japanese

However, judging from the persistent and stubborn attitude of counter-offensive the enemy has held in the more than a year since the Guadalcanal operations, it can naturally be expected that he will continue the intense air bombings he has effected in the past. These enemy moves, of course, will prove the best of prey for the Japanese side which has an absolutely superior setup centered on Rabaul.

Foe's Shipping Losses Big

Domei

BERLIN, November 9.—In one year since the landing on North Africa in November last year to today, anti-Axis forces lost 2,600,000 tons of shipping in the Mediterranean, German military authorities announced today. Most of these ships were military transports, and thus the loss of officers and men by the anti-Axis forces is believed to have been considerably great.

Washington Again Trying to Hide Disastrous Defeats in S. Pacific

Roosevelt Calls Sudden Conference of Military Chiefs While Knox as Usual Evades Press Queries: Press Clamors for Truths

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—Although the Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiques on the two aerial battles off Bougainville Island had been transmitted to America through the Japanese news agency Domei, and other news sources, the United States Government authorities are doing their utmost to hush up the embarrassing reports and to gloss over the situation with imaginary accounts of the air action over Rabaul.

The fact that President Roosevelt suddenly summoned to the White House yesterday Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, show that the American war authorities were severely shaken by the disastrous miscarriage of their counter-offensive operations in the Southwestern Pacific.

According to information from Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at a press conference today declared that the position of the Japanese Armed Forces in the Southwestern Pacific was precarious and that it was no longer a mere question of the Japanese being able to maintain their outposts but of their very existence. That the Japanese sustained damage to their cruisers and other arms in Rabaul waters must have been a disastrous blow to them, Knox alleged.

The United States Government authorities are citing wholly exaggerated and irresponsible figures in regard to the results of the American air attack on Rabaul waters but it is already a fact evidenced time and again that the reports of the United States air force are inaccurate in the extreme. It is believed that Knox based his brazen lies on the utterly unreliable reports from the front.

In fact, at this press conference, American newsmen asked: "The Japanese Imperial Headquarters has announced big successes one after another. What do you make of it?" Knox studiedly avoided any direct reference to the two aerial battles off Bougainville and attempted the following vague, evasive remarks:

"The American mobile force in the last ten days has not received any damage. The Japanese are said to have sunk more than 130 anti-Axis warships and transports in Bougainville and Rabaul waters in the last ten days but that is not at all so. I have not yet heard of any major battle between the two fleets."

A newsman ventured the sarcasm: "You do not regard the sea and air battle now going on as war?"

"Of course, I regard it as war," Knox quickly replied.

The equivocal attitude of the Navy Department has roused much dissatisfaction among the American people, and the Philadelphia Inquirer has come out with the rejoinder:

"The American people are being deliberately left in the dark as to the damage suffered by the United States fleet, merchant ships and troops. Instances are too numerous to mention where the public has learned from foreign newspapers what it has a right to be told by the Office of War Information."

CHUNGKING STUNNED BY NIPPON VICTORY

Press Fails to Comment On Bougainville Battle

Domei

CANTON, November 10.—Stunned by the brilliant victories scored by Japan in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island, the Chungking press is publishing London and Reuters reports of the Japanese triumphs verbatim without adding any comment.

This is something unprecedented and is noteworthy as indicating that Chungking has been overwhelmed by the invincible structure that has been established in Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, the successive Japanese victories in the South Pacific are leaving the press in the enemy countries open-mouthed.

BURMA INDIANS HAPPY

Send Wire to Bose Felicitating Him Over Japan's Decision

Domei

RANGOON, November 10.—Representing the Indian residents in Burma the Indian National Army on Tuesday dispatched a telegram to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, felicitating him on the declaration made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo that Japan was ready to transfer the Japanese-occupied Andaman and Nicobar islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

NIPPONGO STUMPS YANKS

Columbia University Has Only 4 Students Studying Now

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—Interest in the study of the Japanese language, which was aroused in the United States following the Pearl Harbor debacle, has abated as the Americans have found it too difficult to tackle, according to reports from New York.

Sixty students enrolled for the Japanese Language Course in 1942 at Columbia University, but the number today has dwindled to four.

WIRE OF GRATITUDE IS SENT BY OKADA

Hails Big Victory in Message to Koga

A telegraphic message of gratitude for the brilliant exploits scored in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville was dispatched to Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, by Tadahiko Okada, President of the House of Representatives, on behalf of the Lower House.

The telegraphic message reads:

"The loyal and valiant surface and air units of the Imperial Navy espied and attacked a powerful enemy fleet and scored brilliant war results in the sea and air battles off Bougainville, thereby smashing the enemy's attempted counter-offensive. For these exploits the whole nation feels unbounded gratitude.

"On behalf of the House of Representatives, I tender hearty congratulations and thanks and wish continued health to Your Excellency and the officers and men under your command."

SHONAN SPREADS NIPPONGO

Special Japanese Language Week Slated November 14

Domei

SHONAN, November 9.—To spread the use of the Japanese language among all classes of people, the municipality of Shonan will sponsor a special "Nippongo Week" commencing November 14.

Highlight of the week will be a Nippongo meeting to be held on the last day, November 20, upon the auspices of the military administration. In the course of the week, there will be a language contest and an essay competition for which prizes will be awarded.

The authorities also decided to hold meetings at several schools opened for Shonan school teachers where the teaching methods for the Japanese language will be fully discussed.

Additional Results Show 1 More Battleship Sunk, 4 Cruisers Wrecked

TREMENDOUS VICTORY

3 More Hostile Planes Shot Down in Engagement Since November 8

The grand naval victory—the greatest since Pearl Harbor—scored by Imperial Navy Air Units which have been attacking powerful enemy convoys in the waters south of Bougainville Island since the morning of November 8 has been even greater, it is learned from additional results revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday afternoon.

These additional results revealed that the enemy battleship reported as heavily damaged and set ablaze in the communique of the Imperial Headquarters on the previous day was sunk; that three more large-sized enemy cruisers were heavily damaged, and another cruiser or large-sized destroyer damaged. Three more enemy planes were shot down.

Wednesday's communique said that five more Japanese planes, self-blasted or not yet returned, are to be added to the loss on our side.

The announcement issued at 3 p.m. on Wednesday follows:

"The following are added to the war results in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island:

"Sunk:
1 battleship (this was previously reported as one battleship damaged [heavily damaged and set ablaze])
"Damaged:
3 large-sized cruisers (heavily damaged)
1 cruiser (or large-sized destroyer)
"Shot down:
3 planes
"Five planes self-blasted or not yet returned are to be added to our loss."

The composite results thus far in this, the Second Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, are:

Sunk:
4 battleships
2 cruisers (sunk instantaneously)
3 destroyers
4 transports
Damaged:
6 large-sized cruisers (Heavily damaged)
4 cruisers or large-sized destroyers (Heavily damaged and set ablaze)
1 large-sized transport (Heavily damaged and set ablaze)
Shot down:
15 planes
Our loss:
20 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

SPAIN REPLIES TO PROTEST

Franco's Note Was Sent to P. I. As Courteous Gesture

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—The Spanish Government has sent a reply to the United States protest regarding the dispatch by Spain of a congratulatory message to the Philippines on the occasion of its independence, according to U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr, it is reported from Washington.

In his reply General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, clarified the point that the message had been sent as a courtesy to the Philippines, and was not one that signified Spain's recognition of the new Republic, Stettinius declared.

U.S. Envoy to Portugal Named

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 9.—Henry R. Norweb was appointed today as United States Minister to Portugal by President Franklin Roosevelt and his name was immediately submitted to the Senate for approval, according to Washington reports. It is further reported that Norweb should be accorded the status of Ambassador during his stay in Lisbon.

WAGE-RAISE FEVER GROWS HIGH IN U.S.

Rail Workers Agitating; Abolition of Little Steel Formula Is Demanded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 8.—In the wake of the major coal miners' strike in the Eastern States, American railway employes are showing signs of unrest by demanding a raise in wages. Thus, the higher-wage movement among the workers of America is tending to spread throughout the whole industrial fabric of the nation.

The executive committee of the United States Steel Workers' Union today formally demanded the abolition of the little steel formula and passed the following resolution:

"The United States Steel Workers' Union has consistently supported a policy for the stabilization of national economy through such wartime measures as an effective price control, a materials allocation system, a reasonable increase in taxes and stabilized wages.

The wage stabilization measure, however, has been the only one enforced, with the result that whereas wages alone have been pegged, prices have gone up and all the wartime sacrifices have fallen to the lot of the working class.

"The United States Steel Workers' Union, therefore, demands the revision of the 1,300 existing contracts of the various subsidiary unions and resolves that the 900,000 members of the Union shall strive to secure wages over and above the little steel formula."

At the annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which met at Philadelphia, a resolution demanding the abolition of the little steel formula was adopted. Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O., who is also President of the Steel Workers' Union, in declaring that this resolution embodied the demand of all workers in America for throwing the little steel formula overboard, said that following the adoption of its resolution by the Steel Workers' Union there was every possibility of all the unions belonging to the Congress of Industrial Organizations joining this movement.

Enemy Camp Upset Over United E. Asia

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ville, Mr. Iguchi said, "Our enemy who, with an over-inflated confidence, has been making challenging statements against Japan, now has a pretty bitter pill to swallow." Japan's smashing victories in the First and Second Aerial Battles off Bougainville Island, he stated, are an answer to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Admiral William F. Halsey, General Douglas MacArthur and other enemy high commanders who have been telling the world that they were "strong enough to overwhelm any force Japan could bring against them."

The victorious results of the second battle alone, he declared, were the greatest since Pearl Harbor. "This time, however," asserted Mr. Iguchi, "the enemy will not be able to salvage the sunken hulks of his super-dreadnoughts and many other warcraft, nor could he rescue the thousands of his trained personnel." And this, he added, is in addition to two aircraft carriers and four cruisers sunk in the first battle a few days previously.

Continuing, the Spokesman pointed out that "what will most affect the vanity of the enemy is the fact that these overwhelming victories were achieved by aircraft alone with only a small loss to us."

Disclosing that the enemy who has been maintaining a strong silence for several days has now begun to talk, Spokesman Iguchi, stated, "Secretary Knox is trying to cover up the defeat by the usual method of claiming that an American task force has dealt serious damage to Japanese sea and air forces and that the Japanese have been placed in a critical situation."

In view of the loud clamor for truth in war announcements as made by many Congressmen and journalists, however, "this trick of smoke-screening will prove to be a pretty uneasy business for the Washington authorities," Mr. Iguchi asserted.

The status of Colonel Omero Principini, the Italian representative here, is that of a person "in charge of Italian interests in Japan," it was clarified by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, during the press conference held on Wednesday.

Service for French

A religious service will be held for the French Community in Azabu Catholic Church at 10 a.m. today in memory of those killed in the war. This will be followed by a reception at the French Embassy for members of the French community.

Hails Joint Declaration

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu pointing out the historic significance of the two-day Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations to the press on Tuesday at his official residence.

RIGID NAVY TRAINING IMPRESSES CHINESE

Naval Mission Members Back In Nanking Record Highlights of Japan Trip

Domei

NANKING, November 9.—Astonishment over the arduous and rigid training undergone by the officers and men of the Imperial Navy was expressed by members of the Chinese Naval Mission to Japan who have just returned from a tour of inspection of Japanese naval establishments, at a press conference at the International Club here today.

Vice-Admiral Chao Kwei-chang, Vice-Minister of the Navy and chairman of the mission, gave his impressions as follows:

"I had been told that training in the Imperial Navy is hard and terrific, but I was not prepared for the surprise I got from witnessing it with my own eyes. The training, I could see, is intended to overcome any difficulty under any conditions. I realized why the Japanese Navy can turn to any line of strategy under all sorts of circumstances.

"We were privileged to visit aircraft and shipbuilding plants and naval arsenals and I keenly felt the need of China learning much from the magnitude of the scale and precision of the machinery used and earnestness of the workers. I was also deeply impressed by the perfect unity shown by the people at large, who are doing their best to carry out national policy in full cognizance of the stringent times. I understood why the Japanese race is unmatched in national strength.

"Japanese naval officers and men are fighting the War of Greater East Asia with all their might but it cannot be said that the Chinese Navy is using the full extent of its powers. Of course, the Chinese Navy cannot be compared with the Japanese but it must make more than 100 per cent efforts to contribute to Japan's war efforts. For this the Central Naval Academy must be expanded to train more officers."

Vice-Admiral Chiang Hsi-yuan, director of the Central Naval Academy, said:

"I was staying in Tokyo, when the Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine was being held, and I was deeply moved by the wholehearted consideration shown by the people to the bereaved families. The profound faith of the Japanese in their gods and their loyalty to the State are responsible for the unmatchable Japanese spirit. At the naval schools which I visited I saw that intense training was being given in this spirit.

"Also, Japan has nothing to worry regarding materials because it has a productive capacity fully equal to war needs. Its war industry has been so geared that it can make an airplane with the same facility as a suit of clothes and as easily as it can make a can of fruit."

United E. Asia Will Triumph Over Anti-Axis

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reports of sucessive victories scored in the southern theater of war.

"Final victory will surely be ours as the united will, as manifested in the course of the Assembly permeates the rank and file of the Imperial Fighting Forces, every member of the home front and all the inhabitants of East Asia. This united spirit must be propagated not only in Asia but also throughout the world."

'War Eagles' in New Guinea Sector Continue to Cripple Foe Air Force

Enemy Formation of 125 Planes Intercepted by Japanese Fighters Who Down 19; Raids Fail to Ruffle Heroes' Composure

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 9.—The roar of warplane motors, the staccato beat of machine guns and the whine of American bombers spinning to their doom can be heard daily in the New Guinea war zone as the Japanese clash with the foe in decisive aerial combats.

In a recent fight Japanese airmen downed 19 planes out of a formation of 125. The following is an excerpt from the diary of a Japanese flier who took part in the battle, and tells just how the Imperial Air Forces are making the enemy pay dearly for its persistent and useless raids.

X month, X day—At 9:28 a.m. a report was received at the base to the effect that enemy planes were heading north flying at an altitude of 3,500 meters. With the sounding of the air raid siren all those who had no special orders made their way toward the shelters. All the men were alert despite the fact that they had undergone several air raids during the night.

They made short work of the task of carrying all important manuscripts to places of safety. A feeling of composure and confidence filled the air.

The Unit Commander showed no signs of strain as he listened to the reports of a Staff Officer.

Meanwhile, Japanese fighter planes took off to intercept the enemy.

As the drones of enemy plane motors were heard Captain X X remarked: They are heading west."

Then the first of the enemy planes appeared and were immediately identified as P-38's.

The Japanese fighter planes sped to the attack as the enemy machines broke formation, and it was not long before a P-38 could be seen plunging out of the fray trailing a streamer of smoke and flames.

In the meantime, a formation of 24 North American B-25's arrived on the scene of action flying at a low altitude. The Japanese fighter planes closed in on the new opponents with guns ablaze and bagged one.

The arrival of 11 Consolidated bombers escorted by P-38's was heralded by the roar of Japanese A.A. guns which had reserved their fire for their reception.

Then our fighters roared into the midst of the enemy bombers to exact their toll and a grim battle followed. The air was filled with the unholy sound of plane motors opened to the full, and the stuttering of machine guns.

Columns of smoke could be seen rising from the jungle below the scene of action, marking the places where enemy planes had crashed in flames.

The combat was ended in 30 minutes when the enemy beat a hasty retreat.

The Japanese gains included eight North Americans, seven P-38's and four Consolidateds downed, or a total of 19 out of the 125 enemy planes. The Japanese loss was only one plane self-blasted.

Memorial Services For Nisei Are Slated At Kaigun-Kan, Friday

Memorial services for Nisei who have given their lives for the nation will be observed by the Nisei Rengo-kai at 1:30 p.m. on Friday at the Kaigun-Kan at 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku. The same organization will also hold a send-off rally for Nisei students, who are scheduled to join the colors on December 1, on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at the same place. General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister and now Adviser of the Rengo-kai, and numerous members of connected bodies will attend. An extraordinary general meeting will also be held at the same time.

Chungking Is Urged By Wang to Ponder

(Continued From Page 1)

volutionary spirit and not aggression.

"These three points have made the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations a really epochal international conference. We cannot help expressing respect for the principles advocated by Japan. At the same time, we offer our deep respect for the cooperation on the part of Thailand, Manchoukuo the Philippines, Burma and other friendly Powers and also the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"We will adhere to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's exhortation: We will work with free peoples of the world. At the same time, we sincerely hope that Chungking will repent and come back to our fold. It is up to Chungking to decide whether to become a comrade of the East Asiatics or repeat its error, allow itself to be instigated by the Anglo-Americans and turn its sword against young, independent Burma and even harm Free India and thereby not only incur the stigma of an apostate to East Asia but also cast an indelible blot on China's history."

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDITION

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TRAVELLING SOLONS STRONGLY CENSURED

Globe-trotting U.S. Senators Only Thinking of Votes And Personal Comfort

Domei

LISBON, November 3.—The conduct of the five globe-trotting American Senators, after their return to the United States, was severely criticized in a dispatch from the Time magazine correspondent in Chungking.

Senators Richard Russell, Democrat from Georgia, and Albert Chandler, Democrat from Kentucky, particularly of the group have been causing a sensation in America with scathing criticism of Britain and statements that American soldiers in the southwestern Pacific are tired of war and want to go home and such like. The correspondent writes that the conduct of the senatorial mission back in America is putting a sour taste in the mouths of all the men who observed them overseas.

The correspondent said that an unmentionable, though absolutely reliable source stated he believed he was justified in giving him the following information: During their entire trip in China and according to the most reliable reports from the southwest Pacific, only Senator Henry E. Lodge, Republican from Massachusetts, came within a day's journey of hearing shots fired. Their information came mostly from staff officers well behind the lines. The senators' chief interest always seemed to be finding out how America was being hornswoggled by their wicked allies.

Conduct Undignified

The same reliable sources told the correspondent that the personal conduct of the senators should be put on record. In England one or two of them wore uniforms. In China, three proudly sported around in army caps complete with gold braid and so forth. One of them was so terrified over air travel that he refused to ride in anything but the luxurious air transport provided in Washington for their tour. Even so, over some of the dangerous hops in the China theater of war he was so scared that he had to be given sedative before flight. The informant disclosed that in one instance, in order not to disgrace the party before the soldiers, the officers at one base had to lie to the aforesaid senator of the weather conditions and Japanese activity in order to persuade him to make the flight. It was this senator who told one combat outfit that it was only his age which prevented him from becoming an air gunner.

Like a Political Circus

The senators' party conducted itself like a political circus always thinking about votes and talking about votes all the time. They tried to find men from their home states in order to send letters back to their families. One senator said, "I figure a postcard from China won't just get me a vote from the family addressed to but get votes from three-quarters of the whole damned town."

In the southwest Pacific they insisted on having pictures taken by the graves of soldiers from their home states. The officers and men who witnessed the ceremony became sick in the stomach because one senator walked over the graves of the boys from his own state without giving as much as a second thought. The informant also said that the senators' minor antics were also painful.

One senator at a China base actually led a band, sang songs and danced in public with a female impersonator. In New Delhi, another senator, on being introduced to General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, showed his ignorance by asking, "Tell me, are you stationed here?"

Senators Lodge and Russell stood up well under the strain of the trip. The others however—Chandler, James F. Mead, Democrat from New York, Ralph O. Brewster, Republican from Maine—were very much more interested in personal comfort. Only once, in the China theater of war, did they spend a night in an army bunk. Later, one senator discussing the night in question said: "Of course it was hard on us but I was glad of it. We realized something of what our boys are having to take."

Navy Victory Sends Worshippers Flocking To Palace Plaza, Meiji, Yasukuni Shrines

Intensely happy but solemn crowds of worshippers on Wednesday moved in a continuous stream to the Plaza before the Imperial Palace, and the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines to give thanks for the really magnificent Japanese victories scored off Bougainville and to pray for future triumphs and final victory.

Groups of worshippers began to arrive at the Plaza before the Imperial Palace even before the sun rose over the eastern horizon. Young and old, men and women, boys and girls, people from all walks of life were coming to offer their profound worship.

First to arrive was a Unit of the invincible Navy. In perfect rhythm, boots crunching the pebbles of the Plaza, the fighting men of the Navy marched on their way.

Following them came Army Units, organizations of wounded veterans, industrial workers, and groups of school children, marching up in rapid succession in an unbroken stream of worshippers. Groups of national school children, faces lighted up by thinking of the tremendous victories scored by their elder brothers, followed one another in offering their respects at the Plaza.

The scene was the same at both the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Interviewed at his post the policeman at the station at the Plaza before the Imperial Palace, had the following to say of the huge number of worshippers on this day:

"I estimate the hourly average every day of worshippers to be from about 1,000 to 1,200. The number is especially large on Imperial Rescript Observance Day and I am always struck by the fact that the people really understand the situation.

"Due to the great battle results it is noticeable that there are many worshippers connected with the Navy today. I also notice many national school children.

"The feeling in worshipping before the Imperial Palace must be the same everyday, but today, probably because I feel so happy, the worshippers seem to me to be especially cheerful and bright."

Said the guard at the Yasukuni Shrine:

"About 40,000 worshippers come on special occasions and the daily average is about 20,000. There are at least 5,000 within the compounds now, and I think the total number will surpass the 40,000 mark today."

Chiang's Bases Are Occupied By Our Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

thrown into utter disorder.

The X X Unit of the Japanese Army, which had been engaged in hot pursuit of the enemy in the Pashan range, kept up a surging advance amid a storm and reduced Tuanshuichieh and Pienshanho in one breath.

Not relaxing its pursuit, the Unit closed in on Hokow, 24 kilometers southwest of Tuanshuichieh, and, smashing the enemy's temporarily organized 6th Division and the 98th Division, occupied the vital point at dawn yesterday.

Enemy Facing Annihilation

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 10.—Some 65,000 troops under the enemy general, Sun Lien-chung, already face annihilation on the Central China front and the general's fantastic boast of moving in an offensive in Central China has been completely dissipated.

The 40 odd divisions of the sixth war zone army corps led by Sun Lien-chung, which are being crushed now immediately upon the start of the current Japanese offensive in the upper reaches of the Yangtze had been working desperately since summer to fill the gaps caused by the annihilation operations carried out by the Japanese Forces in the area south of the Yangtze. They had also been adjusting the distribution of their troops in a desperate attempt to recover their fighting power.

In spite of all their measures, however, the lowering of fighting power through the continuous string of losing battles could not be avoided, and, with the start of the current surging Japanese advance, the 44th army of the 29th army corps, and the 79th army and 66th army of the 10th army corps, in all a total of 65,000 enemy forces, already face annihilation. The crazy dream of Sun Lien-chung, who was boasting of a Central China offensive, hoping to ride along on the anti-Axis counteroffensive against Japan in cordination with the operations to attempt to retake Burma, have been dissipated like the morning dew before the furious drive of the crack Japanese Forces in Central China.

AMBASSADOR WICHIT ARRIVES IN FUKUOKA

Envoy Lauds Naval Victory; Leaving for Tokyo This Morning With Family

Wichit Wichit-Wathakarn, newly appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by his wife and five sons and daughters, arrived at the Fukuoka Airfield on Wednesday afternoon.

After spending the night at Fukuoka, the party from Thailand will leave for Tokyo by the 7:25 a.m. train from Hakata.

Ambassador Wichit said:

"It is a great honor for me to be appointed Ambassador to Japan. I am immensely pleased to hear, immediately upon my arrival, of the brilliant victories achieved by the Japanese Forces.

"I will work hard for the promotion of Japan-Thailand relations. I have brought my children with me so that they may study Japan at first hand so that they may contribute their quota toward the enhancement of cordiality between the two countries.

"I have visited Japan on several occasions, but, unfortunately, have missed the cherry-blossoms every time. I am looking forward to viewing them."

Japanese Library Opens

Domei

PENANG, November 9.—The Penang Library has set up a special Japanese section which contains many Japanese books, publications, magazines, periodicals and other reading matter to offer the public facilities for gaining knowledge of things Japanese. New library hours have also been worked out to suit the convenience of office workers.

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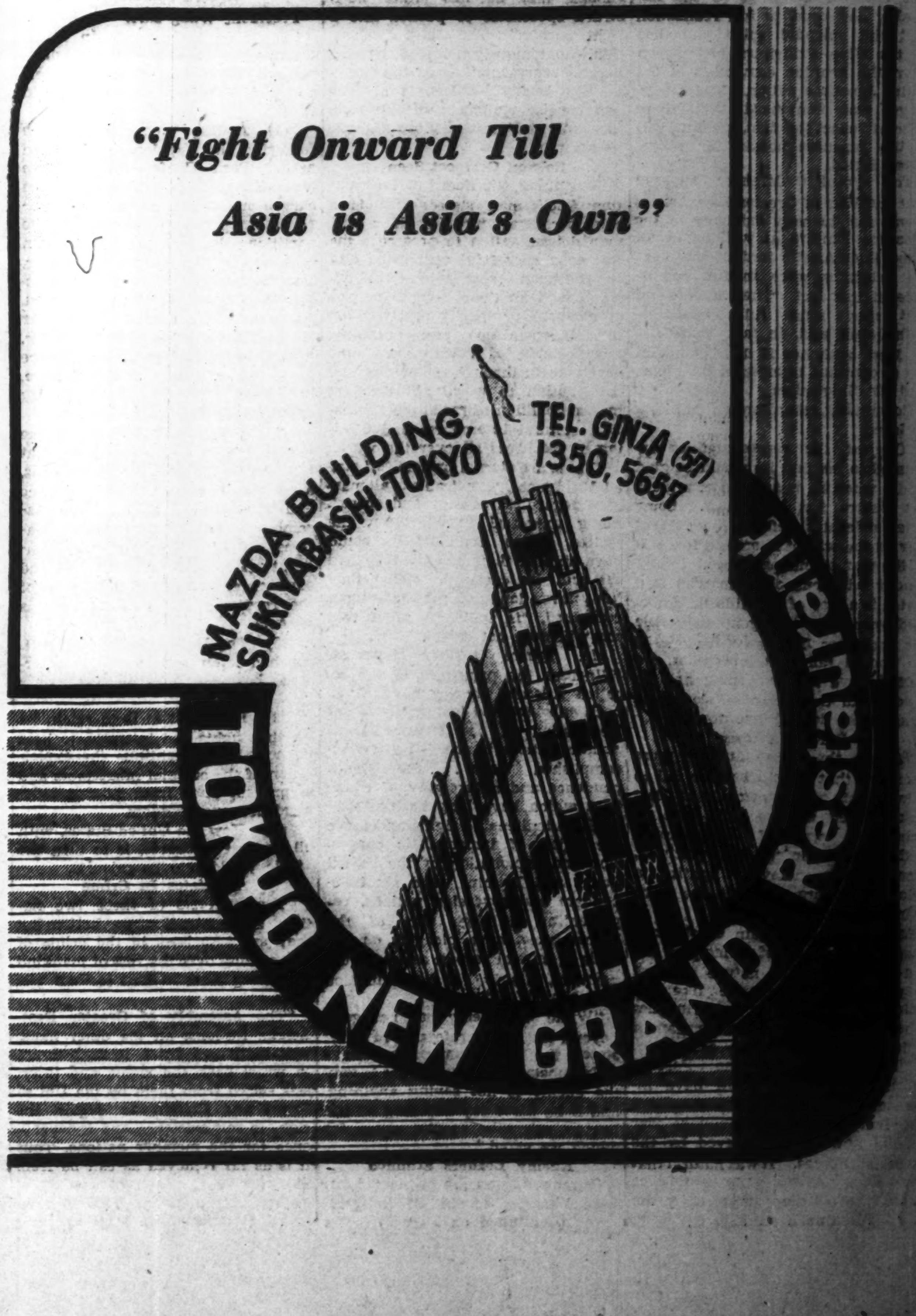
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P.I. ECONOMY SET-UP SEEN STRENGTHENED

Planning Board, Price Policy Commission Formed to Aid In Republic's Growth

Domei

MANILA, November 9.—The economic institutions of the Republican Government of the Philippines have recently been palpably strengthened, including the establishment of a Planning Board, appointment of a Price Policy Commission, organization of a Foodstuffs Control Bureau and the compilation of the new State budget.

At the outset of the special session of the National Assembly held last month, President Jose P. Laurel announced the establishment of a Planning Board.

Under the Japanese Military Administration, all economic plans had been drafted by the military authorities in accordance with strategic needs but with the Administration having fulfilled its great mission and the Filipinos taking over the economic planning of their own country it had been found necessary to provide a suitable machinery for the all-important undertaking.

It was considered particularly essential to establish a system of planned economy both for the economic independence of the new nation and wartime economic cooperation with Japan. As a pivotal central agency for economic administration, a Planning Board has thus been established.

Alunan Heads Post

Rafael R. Alunan, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, has been concurrently appointed President of the Board and Manuel Roxas, who was formerly Secretary of Finance, Chairman of the National Economic Conference, and who had played an important part in the establishment of the Philippine national economy, has been appointed Vice-President.

Despite his illness, Mr. Roxas is dedicating himself to the task of establishing a fundamental policy of Philippine economic policy. The best brains of the Philippine economic world have been collected for the Board and they have met several times since its establishment to evolve various plans for the economic welfare of the country.

The immediate problem before the Board is the increased production of daily necessaries, especially food stuffs. It is expected that a five-year plan necessary for such increased production will shortly be published.

The special session of the National Assembly also appointed a Price Policy Commission of seven, for investigation into the causes of the rise in the cost of living and for making a report in the coming regular session of the Assembly in that regard.

The Commission is now working at full blast in order to complete its task before the Assembly meets on November 25. Since about August there has been a tendency of rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities.

In order to advance the welfare of the officials receiving low salaries, the special session of the Assembly voted a rise in their salaries from 30 pesos to 65 pesos a month.

To Control Costs

As, however, a mere raising of salaries would only increase the disbursements of the Government and create a vicious spiral, the Assembly has appointed the commission of seven to work out a more fundamental plan for bringing the cost of living under control.

Even under the Japanese Military Administration, the execution of foodstuffs increase plans had been left to the discretion of the Philippine Executive Commission but on September 25, prior to the declaration of independence by the new Philippine Government, the rights of supervision and management over the National Rice Corporation, the central agency for the distribution of foodstuffs, were transferred to the Executive Commission. Subsequently, the new Government took over the entire responsibility for the supply of foodstuffs along with all other administrative powers.

The new Government, accordingly, has established a Foodstuffs Control Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the control and supervision of production, purchase, supply and pricing of foodstuffs.

The new machinery is to be headed by an official of vice-ministerial class and the National Rice Corporation and other transitional foodstuffs control institutions have been abolished.

The Foodstuff Control Bureau is charged with the tasks of planning out the production, purchase, distribution and pricing of foodstuffs, of carrying out such plans, of taking measures necessary for the increased production of foodstuffs, such as controlling the shifting of labor power, requisitioning of farming implements and the like, for which powers are invested in it.

New Budget Set

The Philippine Republic has decided to substitute the calendar year for the fiscal year. The National Assembly also approved the first Government budget for the period between October 14 and December 31. The budget to carry on the functions of the Government between October 14 until the end of the year, accordingly is 24,390,000 pesos.

When it is considered that the expenditure of the Philippine Government for the whole fiscal year under the old regime had been 60,000,000 pesos or so it will be seen that the budget under the new Government will be more than twice, to be appropriated for improving the treatment of officials, for fresh relief work and for strengthening the police force, indicating the dynamic character of the new Government.

Historic Assembly Places E. Asia on Firm Foundation

Unity of Aims Highlights Conference and Assures Victory in War; Joint Declaration Seen As Embodiment of Justice

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand
(Special to the Nippon Times)

If Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Britain two years ago, the most brilliant and spectacular victories of her armed forces subsequently, and the expulsion of the Americans and British from all parts of East Asia and her enormous constructive efforts in the Southern Regions since then saw the laying of a firm foundation for building up a new order in Greater East Asia, last week in Tokyo saw the structure of that edifice take definite shape when the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations convened for a two-day session.

This historic and epoch-making Assembly was unique in many respects. Never before had such a galaxy of political dignitaries from so many countries met together for vital discussions in the annals of Asia or, for that matter, in the annals of the entire world—Prime Ministers or Heads of State, Foreign Ministers, Defense Ministers and other key officials from Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma as well as observers from the Provisional Government of Free India attended the Assembly. Then again, never before had leaders from so many countries met in conference with such unity of aims and purposes as at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The very gathering together of these national stalwarts in itself would be history-making. Included in the list of conferees were the names such as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, an inspiration to the nation and determined to win the war at any cost for Asia's sake; President Wang Ching-wei, faithful disciple of the Father of China's Republic and savior of new China; His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, one of the best political brains Thailand has ever produced; Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, zealous cooperator with Japan for the last ten years and builder of modern Manchoukuo; President Dr. Jose P. Laurel, a born champion of the Orient and things Oriental; and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, both bitter enemies of British imperialism fighting for its overthrow, the one already a success in his life's ambition and the other indomitably working to make his country free.

Significance Noted

Such being the case, now vitally Greater East Asia, if not the entire world, will be affected by this momentous Assembly, it is not very hard to realize. As announced, the Assembly was convened for the purpose of carrying on frank discussions for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia for the construction of Greater East Asia.

These frank discussions, the world may rest assured, have yielded results that will be witnessed, with the passage of time, in the strengthened prosecution of the war against the enemies of Asia as well as in the work of rendering Greater East Asia a region where the rule will be co-existence and co-prosperity.

Short as the duration of the Assembly was, this could not in any way have been a shortcoming for arriving at historic decisions. The greatest of statesmen of the various East Asiatic nations had met and the representatives from the various countries were no less than either the Prime Ministers or Heads of State or the foremost statesmen of the respective countries. Although it was a great regret that, on account of the state of his health, Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand could not attend the assembly in person, so far as Thailand's part in the discussions at the conference were concerned, his absence could not have made the least difference inasmuch as the Representative and Associates hold most important positions in the country and enjoy the utmost confidence of the Thai Premier.

Since all the nations that took part in the Assembly have the same goal and hold the same views, there was no necessity for it to prolong its sittings, for, the need for that would have arisen only if a unity of aims had been lacking as in the case of the Anglo-American camp.

The speech of every one of the representatives showed that all the nations of East Asia are strongly determined to pursue the war against the United States and Britain till victory is achieved and equally solidly bent on the task of constructing a new order in East Asia. It also became crystal clear that a remarkable unanimity exists among them with respect to these questions. Carried on in such an atmosphere of oneness of aims and purposes, the results of the discussions of the Assembly, it is but logical to expect, will yield only one fruit, that is the certainty of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia as well as the certainty of a successful completion of the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.

Co-Effort Is Stressed

In his opening speech, the Japanese Prime Minister once again reiterated the fundamental views of the Imperial Government of Nippon regarding the construction of Greater East Asia and declared that to enable all nations each to have its proper place and to enjoy the blessings of common prosperity by mutual effort and mutual help was the fundamental condition for the establishment of world peace.

Stressing the common aims of all the nations in East Asia, the Prime Minister went on: "It is an incontrovertible fact that the nations of Greater East Asia are bound, in every respect, by ties of an inseparable relationship. I firmly believe that such being the case, it is their common mission to secure the stability of Greater East Asia and to construct a new order of common prosperity and well-being."

Lauding the achievement of the unity of the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia and the gigantic enterprise of constructing Greater East Asia for the common prosperity of all nations upon which they have embarked, the Japanese leader declared: "This surely must be regarded as the grandest spectacle of human effort in modern times."

The response to these words from the representatives of the other countries was one of wholehearted support. President Wang Ching-wei emphasized: . . . "It is necessary for all the nations of East Asia to march forward together toward their common goal and seek their common prosperity and welfare. . . . Now that we have won political independence and autonomy, we shall inevitably attain our common objective when diplomatically we have an agreement on policy and militarily a common front against the enemy."

The support of the Thai Representative who, at the Assembly represented the President of the Council of Ministers, was no less hearty. Declared bright and brilliant, His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon is probably the most reliable man Premier Phibun has and who, in his weighty capacity as adviser to the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various other bodies has rendered invaluable services to the State.

Praising the Japanese policy of establishing Greater East Asia based on the ideal of Hakko-Ichiu which, he said, was so successfully executed in the case of the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, and expressing the ever-lasting gratitude of the Thai people to Japan for this, H. R. H. Prince Wan Waithayakon stressed the close ties of friendship existing between Japan and Thailand from olden times. He asserted: "Thailand, a country which had maintained close relationship with Japan for several hundred years with ties of friendship that have progressively grown tighter and firmer, has well understood the high purpose of Japan, and His Majesty's Government, under the leadership of His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers, have immediately cooperated as ally of Japan, as shown by the Pact of Alliance concluded with one another with, as its important object, the establishment of Greater East Asia and the total elimination of the evil influences which stand as obstacles in the achievement of this aim".

Aim Is Victory

The Thai Representative further emphasized: "Now that Greater East Asia is no longer a mere geographical name but a Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm basis, the great task before all the Greater East-Asiatic Nations is to cooperate with one another in the conduct of the war till absolute success is achieved, each nation contributing all the strength at its command for the permanent establishment, in the joint interest of all, of Greater East Asia".

The speeches of the representatives from the other nations were all of the same strain, stressing mutual efforts in war and construction for the mutual prosperity of the entire region of Greater East Asia.

That these utterances of mutual aid and assistance made at the Assembly will not go as mere utterances but are determinedly meant to be carried out is well borne out by the Joint Declaration unanimously adopted by the Assembly. In not one of any of the five principles embodied in the declaration is there anything to indicate that any one nation may gain or lose more than the other. In fact the idea is not at all present. The aim of all is to "construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice."

While all the five principles are of the utmost significance to the 1,000,000,000 peoples of East Asia, item 2 which says that "the countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region, by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and by practicing mutual assistance and amity," and item 4 that "the countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region" may be particularly cited in that they form a distinct contrast to the Anglo-American methods of enslaving other peoples by force and economically dominating the world for the selfish purpose of their own prosperity.

This joint declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations will no doubt go down in history as one of the greatest charters of all time for its justice, fairness and its loftiness of aims.

Thus, with these pledges of mutual efforts and mutual cooperation and collaboration for the mutual prosperity of all the nations of Greater East Asia voiced at the Assembly, there can be no room for doubt that the entire energies of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of the region will be directed solely on the prosecution of the war till the strength of the Anglo-Americans is completely annihilated and the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region completed so that all the people of Greater East Asia may bask in the bright sunshine of prosperity everlastingly.

The historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations marks the dawn ushering in that bright sunshine, for which the peoples of East Asia have for so many centuries been struggling.

U.S. AND CHUNGKING FORM JOINT AIR UNIT

Chennault Given Command; Pilots Already Detailed to Bases in China

Domei

CANTON, November 8.—A mixed air corps made up of American and Chinese pilots has been organized and the constituent units have been detailed at various bases of the American air force in the Chungking-controlled area, it was announced today by the United States air force in China, according to a United Press dispatch dated November 6 from the Chiang capital.

The newly organized corps is separate from the United States 14th Air Squadron in China and the Chungking air force. Its American members have arrived only recently from the United States, it is reported. The right of command of the corps will be in the hands of Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Squadron in China.

New Chinese pilots will be trained in order to make up for the shortage of air personnel on the China front, it has been revealed. The latest step is a betrayal of America's ambition to gain control of the Chungking air force.

Concerning the organization of the mixed air corps, Major Franklin Metcalf of the Information Department of the American-Chungking Mixed Air Corps, said at Kweilin:

"The organization of this mixed air corps was proposed by Lieutenant-General Chennault in July of last year at the time of the reorganization of the United States air force in China. The personnel of the corps will undergo training in India for a year or longer before being dispatched to the various bases. The land crew is composed of Chinese and American operatives."

U.S. Bosses Chungking

Domei

LISBON, November 8.—"The formation of the American-Chinese mixed air corps means, in actual fact, the American control of Chungking's military affairs."

So declared Major Franklin Metcalf, member of the Information Department of the corps, at a certain base in South China when he made a formal announcement of its organization, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

"The constituent units of the mixed corps have arrived at various bases in the Chungking-controlled area. The land crew is made up of Chungking officers and men and American experts. We have met with a great many difficulties due to the language barrier," Major Metcalf said.

"The United States has been declaring that the formation of the mixed corps means that American-Chungking cooperation in war efforts has taken definite shape. In actual fact, however, it means the American control of the Chungking air force, nay, all of Chungking's military affairs.

"For instance, the commander-in-chief of the mixed corps is Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, while the commanders of the constituent units are all Americans, Chinese officers being given only deputy commanderships.

"Although there is a stipulation that agreement of opinions of the commander and deputy commanders should be secured before starting any operations, the stipulation will be only nominal."

Music Notes

By ONAMUN-MSA

12th Musical Concours

The annual musical concours was held at the Hibiya Public Hall. The first evening on November 1 was devoted to the string players those who took part were K. Washio (cello), F. Abe (violin), K. Toyoda (violin), T. Ueno (violin), I. Hoshide (violin). The works they had to play were the Vivaldi-Concerto in D major, Op. 3, No. 9 for cello, and the Bach-Ciaccona, Danse espagnole (de Falla-Kreisler), Praeludium and Allegro (Pugnani-Kreisler), Introduction et Tarantelle (Sarasate).

The youngest among the competitors was a boy of little over ten years old, K. Toyoda; he evinced several musical qualities and sensibilities, although his means of expression did not always follow his intention, and the Bach-Ciaccona was obviously beyond his comprehension. Miss A. Ueno showed a good measure of violinistic talent and she would have given a still better result, had she paid a little more thought over the general style of the work, the Bach-Ciaccona especially.

The concours for composition followed: M. Ishiketa's "Poesy for the Children," Y. Ibaraki's "Symphonic Suite, Op. 6, M. Shimizu's "Nine Pearls and Their Posies," and M. Kondo's "Autumn." The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Kazuo Yamada presented the works.

The second evening on November 4 was entirely devoted to the vocal. Those who took part were Y. Miyoshi (soprano), S. Kami (soprano), N. Akama (soprano), M. Takahara (soprano), H. Asakura (soprano), N. Yajima (mezzo-soprano), A. Akagi (mezzo-soprano), I. Nakano (tenor), C. Rin (tenor), S. Moriyama (baritone), and T. Seki (bass). The works set forth were, for soprano and mezzo-soprano, from Wagner's Lohengrin (the Dreams of Elsa of Brabant), from Puccini's La Boheme (Mini's aria), from Verdi's Aida (Aida's aria), from Gounod's Faust (Marguerite's Jewel Song), from Meyerbeer's Prophet (Fides' aria) from Bizet's Carmen (gypsies song); and selections from Schubert (Erlkonig), Schumann, Debussy, Martini, Wolf, Hirai, Yamada; for tenor, baritone and bass, from Puccini's La Boheme (Rudolph's aria), from Puccini's Tosca (Mario Cavaradossi's aria), from Leoncavallo's Pagliacci (Tonio's prologue), and selections from Schumann, Tosti, Martini, Strauss, Yamada, Komatsu and Fukai.

Miss A. Akagi left very favorable impressions as a singer; her innate musicality, with her beautiful voice should carry her a long way in the domain of vocal art. Miss Asakura and Miss Miyoshi too, left very gratifying impressions with their sensibilities manifested in the depiction of the works chosen.

Taking it all round, the male singers fell rather below the standard set by the female singers. Mr. Nakano evinced some very pleasing quality, but lacked in intensity. Mr. Rin did seem to have a much better material, vocally speaking, but the sonority was somewhat at the expense of the quality.

The third evening on November 5 was entirely devoted to the pianoforte. Those who participated were all young ladies, Y. Morita, T. Takeuchi, A. Nagatoji, R. Eto, N. Katsuzu, C. Koto, K. Ishihama, and A. Kobayashi. The works set forth were from Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues (No. 17, 16, 4, 12, 15, 21, 5.), Chopin's Ballade, No. 4, Op. 52, in F minor, Schumann's Noveletten, Op. 21, No. 2, in D major, Liszt's Concert-Etude No. 2 in F minor, Debussy's "Toccata" (for the piano), Brahm's Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4, in E-flat major, Liszt's Paganini-Etude, No. 2, in E-flat major, and Ravel's "Frolic of the Water."

The general standard set up by the pianoforte concours competitors easily tops the other branches. It is a happy trait that this fundamental musical instrument receives so much support among the younger generations in this country. In this year's pianoforte concours, though there were no exceptionally gifted ones among the participants, the mean standard of the competitors seemed somewhat higher than the last year. Miss Ishihama seemed to have given the most favorable impression closely followed by Miss Eto, Miss Kobayashi and Miss Nagatoji, though, except the first, the order of merit might be quite arbitrary.

This annual musical concours is sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun supported by the Education Ministry, the Board of Information and the Nippon Musical Culture Association.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1943

Armistice Day: The Advance Of a Quarter of a Century

The world does advance after all. The bloodshed and brutality of war, the insane passion of inflamed mobs, the moral degradation of lying propagandists, all of which on the surface are so rampant today may cause many to wonder whether there is such a thing as world progress. But the world does move on. Quietly out of the embers of war there emerge from time to time developments which prove that although some reactionaries may never move forward, mankind does advance to new and loftier heights.

On November 11, 1918, with the first World War just brought to an end, the world seemed to be poised on the verge of a new era of peace and enlightenment. Unfortunately the greed and intolerance of the Anglo-Saxons caused a disillusioning return to the horrors of another war. But today, exactly a quarter of a century after that historic Armistice Day of 1918, there has risen a new force in the world to ensure that the tragic disillusionment will not be repeated, that this time mankind will actually climb on to higher ground.

This new force which brings revived hope to the world is the moral force of a new united Greater East Asia which has been welded out of the forge of the present holocaust. In the East Asiatic Charter proclaimed in their Joint Declaration of a few days ago, the nations of East Asia have pointed out how the world can move on successfully to the goal which the world in 1918 tried to attain but in vain.

The world failed to attain the goal it sought in 1918 because of the moral bankruptcy of the United States, Britain, and their satellites who then controlled the world. These Powers could not rid themselves of their selfish ambition to dominate other peoples for their own aggrandizement; they could not rid themselves of their arrogant assumption that they were the superior lords of creation for whom lesser peoples were destined to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water. And even today, under the hypocritical mask of their propagandistic shibboleths like their patently insincere Atlantic Charter, they still harbor their old designs of ruling the world.

The new Charter of the East Asiatic nations, however, envisions a world based on moral justice. It stands for complete equality of all peoples, all nations, all races. It calls for a world of untrammelled opportunity where none will be arrogant masters and none will be slaves, but where all will cooperate and help each other for their mutual well-being.

Five great principles constitute this Charter, the principle of common prosperity and well-being, the principle of independence and fraternity, the principle of enhancement of culture, the principle of promotion of economic prosperity, and the principle of contribution to the progress of mankind. These are eternal principles of both wisdom and justice which alone can assure true international accord and world peace.

If the countries which had it in their power on November 11, 1918 to shape the affairs of the world had acted in accordance with such principles as these, the world today would have been spared the tragedy of the present war. If these countries have sincerely striven for the moral ideal of a world of cooperation instead of a world of exploitation, the new era would have today already been here. But out of the blindness of their minds and the rottenness of their hearts they spurned the way of truth and enlightenment.

But out of Asia, the venerable old continent of wisdom and enlightenment, there has come forth a new force to redeem for the world the future which was betrayed in the West in 1918. Out of the crucible of the present war, a revived East Asia has emerged to point out the way of salvation. A new Greater East Asia, unitedly advancing under the banner of its great Charter, will yet set the example which will assure well-being and everlasting peace for all the world.

Who can say that the world does not advance? The travail of the present war cannot be in vain when out of it can emerge such a Charter of Hope as the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic nations. The quarter of a century between Armistice Day of 1918 and today has seen a monumental advance when viewed in retrospect from the towering heights of East Asia's new Charter.

Churchill's Old Tricks Again

The speech of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London on Tuesday is a masterpiece of British chicanery and cajolery toward America and the Soviet Union to have them pull Britain's chestnuts out of the fire. In another sense, it is an admission of the disintegrated status of the once powerful British Empire that it must needs depend on others in its present struggle for its survival.

The British Prime Minister's extravagant praise of the Soviet Army's operations this year is designed to keep up the Soviet Union in its resistance against Germany, to lessen the burdens of the United States and Britain. Schemingly in flattering language he said: "Here in the city of London at our time-honored gathering we salute the Soviet armies and Marshal Stalin. . . .I affirm indeed and I am glad to proclaim that the outstanding event of this famous year has been the glorious advance of the Russian army from the Volga westward across the Dnieper."

But it is significant that the British Prime Minister, in his very next breath, claimed that what the United States and Britain have been doing in bringing their forces across the seas and into action against their common enemy and the Anglo-American air raids on Germany is one of the prime causes that will lead, he alleged, to the "ruin" of the Hitler regime. This is plainly an attempt to cajole the American people whose casualties have been extremely heavy in the Italian operations and in the much vaunted air raids on Germany, and at the same time an attempt to appease the Soviets for the Anglo-American failure to open a second front in Western Europe.

Churchill's efforts to beguile the Soviets regarding a second front hit a new high when in this speech of Tuesday he declared that the campaign of 1944 in Europe "will be the most severe, and to the Western allies, the most costly in lives of any we have yet fought." Dramatically, he added that "sorrow will come to many homes in the United Kingdom and throughout the great Republic of the United States." Naturally, this would be interpreted as reference by the British Prime Minister to the opening of a second front next year along proportions that would be satisfactory to the Soviets. But it is an abstract promise. There are twelve long months in 1944. It will be no surprise if Churchill and his boss, President Roosevelt, keep on postponing indefinitely the opening of a second front, and when the late months of 1944 roll by, promise to open it in 1945.

There is another aspect to the Prime Minister's prediction of the necessity of bearing "most costly" sacrifices and losses in the 1944 campaign in Europe. It is an admission of the inexorable British intention to use as much American manpower as possible in the military operations against Germany—the age-long British policy of playing one foreign Power after another.

To the vain gullible Americans, the British Prime Minister did not forget to say: "Not only the fortunes of this fearful war but also the happiness of the future generation depends on the fraternal association of Great Britain and the United States."

Thus again Churchill is continuing with his old tricks. Britain is still determined to fight to the last Russian and the last American.

A Year Ago Today

November 11, 1942

For fostering its fighting strength against Japan, the Chungking regime has been making frantic efforts without any practical results. The Chungking regime has put into practice the War Zone War Supplies Self-Sufficiency Plan and at the same time attempted to reorganize and modernize its army to meet the protracted warfare. However, the attempt to modernize and reorganize its army ended in an utter failure because of the Imperial Forces' successful offensive carried out against the Chungking troops. As to its scheme for self-sufficiency in munitions in respective war zones, satisfactory result is not to be expected because of severe opposition raised in the respective war zones.

* * *

In mopping-up operations against the Chungking and Communist armies which had been fighting each other in Chinshui, Shantung Province, the Japanese Forces captured 1,439 enemy troops from November 3 to date. Pushing their drive, the Japanese Units today successfully encircled the Communist Shantung Column in Yelinchwang, 19 kilometers southwest of Poshan, and crushed the main body of enemy troops.

RISE OF NANKING GOVERNMENT TO PRESENT STATUS REVIEWED

President Wang Ching-Wei Faithfully Executes Will of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen for Restoration of China

By TSAI TIEN-HUNG

Not so long ago China was at war with Japan, and she would probably still be at war if it were not for the far-sighted policy of the two governments concerned translated into timely and effective action to end the strife, thus marking the turning-point in China's standing internationally.

There were still many, however, even here in China, who failed to realize that it is entirely out of the natural order of things that these two great Asiatic nations, which under all reasonable circumstances should be the best of friends if only because of their proximity in culture, history, genealogy and other phases of their national life, should be so ill-counselled as to oppose each other in arms instead of joining hands for the common good of East Asia.

For this wholly unnatural attitude, it may be pointed out, there was one vital cause which, up to initiation of the Peace Movement under President Wang Ching-wei in December, 1938, was responsible for the alienation of friendship between the two countries, namely, the deep-rooted Anglo-American influence then prevailing. There can be no true understanding of China's present international position without a full realization of the reaction today to that influence.

Nearly Lost Traits

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-Americanism, as is well known, permeated every phase of the Chinese national life, especially China's educational system which at one time had become so Americanized that it had lost almost every Chinese characteristic. Strangely enough, this state of affairs caused little anxiety among Chinese educational leaders who posed as guardians of China's hereditary virtues. As if bewitched, they allowed this venomous Americanism to contaminate their trust so, that thousands of young Chinese students, deeply enamoured of American ostentation and show as exemplified to a marked degree in American films, became the willing tools of Anglo-Americans in the latter's imperalistic designs on China. In such a situation, the Chinese as a nation were on the highroad to losing sight of their own civilization and culture, age-long inheritance of their forefathers.

This predominance of Anglo-Americanism in the Chinese educational system generated among Chinese students in particular and within the Chinese people in general the false psychology of accepting everything Anglo-American in origin as inherently good, to the detriment of things Chinese which were being treated with contempt. Such was the mentality of the majority of the Chinese people when the first spark of the Sino Japanese conflict flared up at Lukaochiao on July 7, 1937.

This Sino-Japanese conflict did a great deal to undermine friendly relations between the two Asiatic peoples, but it also taught many on both sides a valuable lesson in unmasking the hypocritical and crafty diplomacy of the Anglo-American Powers who up to that time had overwhelmed China by their pretended concern for her people's welfare, the while they goaded the country into the war against Japan under promises of giving assistance. When at last they had succeeded in getting the Chinese nation inextricably entangled in a life or death struggle, they had no compunction in leaving the Chinese to face alone the powerful Japanese military maneuvers. With characteristic American business acumen, they also sold munitions and supplies to the Japanese nation for use against China.

Thus it was that early in 1938, when the Japanese forces were rapidly reducing one important Chinese city after another, the Chinese people gradually awakened to the fact that they were being sacrificed for the benefit of Anglo-American politicians. Such revelations were doubly painful, as the Chinese had trusted their friends and believed that in the event of war the Anglo-Americans would honor their promise and come to China's assistance. However, China was at war, and she had to hold on as best she could.

Offer Turned Down

In December, 1937, there came a chance to end the strife and to restore peace in the country when Dr. Trautmann, the then German Ambassador to China, offered to mediate for an early settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute, but Chiang Kai-shek, all in a flutter, did not show himself strong enough to take advantage of the opportunity. In turning down the goodwill offer of the German Ambassador, the Chinese authorities missed their great chance.

Dr. Trautmann's proposal, however, proved not entirely to be without fruit. While it failed to restore immediate peace between China and Japan, it impressed upon the more capable and farsighted statesmen of both countries the conviction that a peaceful solution to outstanding issues between the two countries was possible. Moreover, both countries fortunately were able to enlist the services of a statesman leader to hasten that solution. In Japan, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, as statesman of unquestioned sincerity as well as deep understanding, worked unceasingly for the cause of peace, while in China, Wang Ching-wei, an acknowledged scholar and leader, also did his utmost to end the strife. Each realized the tragedy of continuing the conflict; each was convinced that questions at issue between the two nations could be settled by other means. And so in the memorable month of December, 1938, the Konoye Proposals took shape and the Peace Movement was initiated by Wang Ching-wei.

Each of these two great leaders emerged in the national crisis inspired by the same noble aim of securing peace and goodwill while preserving national honor; each realized only too well that unless the two nations could work together hand-in-hand for their common good as well as for the good of the whole of East Asia, the lot of all Asiatic peoples would witness no change from the deplorable conditions then obtaining.

Utmost credit is due to each of these far-sighted leaders for their unceasing efforts to bring about peace in the face of the opposition, scorn and derision of many of their compatriots: in due course history will accord full honor to these wise statesmen for the part they played.

President Wang Ching-wei's inspired and fearless leadership, based on the realization that China's salvation lay only along the path of peace, merits and must eventually receive the unstinting acknowledgment of every Chinese patriot who has the ultimate welfare of his country to heart.

The subject of gross misrepresentation at the beginning of the Peace Movement, President Wang's principles steadily gained a hearing among the Chinese masses and were accorded recognition as province after province responded to the President's call and rallied to the cause of peace until, in 1940, the better part of China had enrolled under the banner of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction."

Return Was Significant

The prestige of the National Government of China had already been greatly increased when, backed by its friendly ally Japan, it returned to its former seat at Nanking in March, 1940. This return to the old capital was highly significant as laying the cornerstone of a fully-fledged central government, capable of exercising sovereign rights throughout the length and breadth of China. The National Government was thus reorganized as the sole governing body empowered to deal with third nations.

A further bold step towards attaining equality with other nations was witnessed in the Basic Relations Treaty concluded between China and Japan on November 30, 1940, and in the signing of the Joint Declaration by the governments of Japan, Manchoukuo and China on the same date. In addition to placing China on an equal footing with her friendly allies Japan and Manchoukuo, this Treaty heralded recognition of the National Government by other friendly Powers.

Meanwhile, the formal accordance of recognition of the National Government as the only sovereign government of China by Germany, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Hungary and other nations in the following year further greatly enhanced the National Government's position internationally as Chungking, impotent both at home and abroad, was relegated to the hinterland.

Thus it was that when the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941, the National Government of China had already made such great progress in the various fields of its administration that it was in a position to cope with any eventuality that might be brought about by the war.

Realizing in its entirety that the time had now ripened for the East Asiatic peoples to free themselves from the century-old Anglo-American domination which had kept them down, President Wang Ching-wei, as Chief Executive of the National Government of China, forthwith declared China's readiness to share all joys and hardships with her friendly ally Japan in the gigantic task of the reconstruction of East Asia.

China did not however immediately enter the war together with Japan, although she had virtually been supporting Japan from its commencement, for the obvious reason that the nation had to be unified and its resources developed so that once committed to the war, China would be in a position to contribute positively to the common cause of the East Asiatic peoples. In this connection, President Wang Ching-Wei had repeatedly warned that as a conscientious member of East Asia China must prove her sincerity to her neighbor ally in concrete deeds, and not by mere lip-service.

When, therefore, China finally declared war on the Anglo-American Powers on March of this year, 1943, it was with confidence that by entering the war she could play an active part in defeating these aggressor nations, united as she was under the energetic administration of President Wang Ching-Wei.

Up to this point, China had supported Japan in the latter's war effort as a friend, leaving the whole weight of the war to be borne by Japan alone. Now, however, that China had advanced so far in her national reconstruction, she was able to contribute something far more substantial than a mere friendly backing. China therefore found herself once more at war, but this time on the side of Japan and against the sworn enemies of the Chinese Republic—Britain and the United States.

Relinquished Rights

Simultaneously with China's entry into the war, Japan, determined to assist the National Government in restoring China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, announced her decision to adopt a new China policy under which Japan voluntarily relinquished her Concessions and extraterritorial rights in China.

It was this momentous decision which, while soundings as it did the death knell of the Chungking regime and its pretensions of fighting for the abolition of unequal treaties, set the National Government on the high road to attaining her rightful place of prominence among the peace-loving nations of the world.

As a natural sequence to Japan's noble gesture, there followed rapidly the voluntary surrender of extraterritorial rights and retrocession of Concessions in China by other nations who were quick to realize that the National Government had now attained such enhanced prestige that it was wiser for them to safeguard her friendship and goodwill towards them by relinquishing their former privileged positions. Thus it was that the French Government handed over the French Concessions in Shanghai and in other cities to the National Government at the same time that rendition of the Foreign Settlement was effected in Shanghai.

Abolition of extra-territoriality and retrocession of the foreign-administered areas in China together constitute one of the foremost achievements of the National Government and an outstanding event in the annals of Chinese history since establishment of the Republic of China 3 years ago, for in one master stroke the National Government restored to China that which forefathers of the Republic had ever dreamed of but had been unable to attain, namely, China's full sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus placing the country on an equal footing with other world Powers.

Lost Confidence

And so, while the National Government of China under the able leadership of President Wang Ching-wei grew from strength to strength with the passage of time, carrying peace and prosperity to the war-torn areas and providing security of livelihood to the people, the Chungking regime steadily lost the confidence of those supporting it, as witnessed in the growing number of its generals joining the Peace Movement.

Renegade of the Kuo Min Tang, organized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the chief purpose of propagating the principles of Pan-Asianism and restoring China's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Chungking regime has in any case lost all justification for its continued existence now that these sovereign rights and foreign concessions and settlements have been repossessed by the Government from foreign Powers.

There can be little wonder, then, that all those foreign nations who are not selfish and sincerely desire to treat the Chinese as equals with us have been glad to acclaim the National Government at Nanking as the government having the solid backing of the people; while those who are under threat or subject to repressive measures by the Anglo-American powers—the two principal nations that have in the past professed to see our nation as their equal, but who actually desired to keep us, the "yellow peril," perpetually subservient to them—cannot yet openly acclaim the National Government in spite of the fact that under leadership of President Wang Ching-Wei it has faithfully adhered to and executed the Will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the salvation of China.

Odes From China

DAYS THAT ARE DEAD

By YUAN WAN SHEN

Forsaken, in ruins, stands the hunting-lodge.
Stone has long since fallen from stone.
By a week-grown path in the warm sunshine,
Sits an aged, withered crone,
Still living in the dream-world of her youth,
Nodding to ghosts that flit and pass,
While unseen, unnoticed, wild rose red
Shower petals on the grass.

SLOW OIL TANKERS HAMPERING MILITARY OPERATIONS OF U.S.

Number of Vessels Constructed in American Shipyards In Recent Years Probed

By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part III

The radius of U.S. military operations became greatly widened, and the enlarging of the air forces, the sending of service men overseas—all these activities called for an immediate and gigantic supply of oil. It is for this reason that the United States is now feverishly pushing the construction of more and more tankers, realizing that she has in possession only aged and worn vessels of which half has already been sent to watery graves.

As was the case with merchant vessels the American shipbuilding situation in regard to oil tankers had not yet reached its full stride in 1939-40.

	Vessels	Tons
1939	11	
1940	20	293,178

(of which two are converted freighters)

With the intensification of the political situation in Europe, civilian oil companies laid plans for expansion of oil transportation facilities, and as a result of the scheduled increase of tankers, by the beginning of 1941 69 ships were contracted to be built. Of this number, 18 are of the Standard Oil Company, nine of Socony Vacuum, 10 of Sinclair, to be completed in:

1941	27 ships
1942	26 „
1943	14 „
1944	2 „
Total	69 „

It goes without saying that in the face of the pressing conditions, the Government did all it could to encourage these activities. Actually, the navy owns only 33 tankers, with a load capacity of 427,966 tons (including those which were planned in October, 1939. With the turn of the year, in 1941, 50 old destroyers were given Britain in exchange for seven naval bases in the Caribbean Sea, but with the establishment of air bases in Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland, a great number of tankers became a vital necessity.

Number Completed Only 27

In spite of repeated and pressing demands on the part of the Goveernment, especially the navy, the number of completed vessels in 1941 was only 27 or approximately 280,000 tons of which a few were actually scheduled to be launched in the early part of 1942. One reason for this was the lack of sufficient supply of turbine motors for high speed purposes. However, the schemes for new ships shot higher and higher upward, so that by October 1, 1941, those under construction, or those which had been contracted for were:

	Vessels	Tons
Civilian Oil Companies	62	624,550
Government	97	1,045,000

Those contracted by the Government on that date were: completed, 13 ships, keels laid down, 23 ships, and launched, 14 ships.

Westinghouse's Claim

The February 17th issue of the "Shipping World" published a claim by the Westinghouse Company to the effect that "of the vessels completed or under construction in 1942, including U.S. Naval auxiliary or merchant ships, 900 were installed with turbine motors, totaling 6,000,000 horse power, one-third of this being manufactured by Westinghouse." Comparing this assertion with that made by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, it is clear that not all the motors installed in the oil tankers in 1942 were adequate ones.

What sort of changes has the general American shipping situation undergone since the prewar days? With the aforementioned merchant fleet consisting of 85 per cent, aged ships of over 15 years, she could not look on idly in the face of the gathering dark clouds in the world. Together with the expansion of the navy, the improvement of the merchant marine was a dire necessity. In 1937 President Roosevelt had Congress pass a long-term ship construction plan which called for the building of 50 first-class vessels annually over a period of 10 years. The load capacity of the American bottoms in import and export trade in 1939 was as follows:

	Total Amount	U.S. Ships	Foreign Ships
	(In 1,000 tons)		
Imports	27,000	7,000	20,000
Exports	33,000	7,000	26,000
Total......	60,000	14,000	46,000

Not Very Active

In other words, though the foreign vessels carried 77 per cent of the total trade, the Americans handled only 23 per cent of their own shipping, an astonishing condition. Though it was due in part to the superannuations of her ships and the low level of seamanship, the past American participation in foreign shipping routes was very limited. The distribution of American ships in 1941 was:

	Tons
Transoceanic Vessels..........	4,830,000
Great Lakes and River Vessels	2,340,000
Oil Tankers	2,640,000

Of these ships, the tankers were mostly engaged in the route from southern Texas and Louisiana to the East Coast, carrying crude oil. The Great Lakes and river vessels are not able to navigate on the ocean due to technical reasons but are indispensable for inland sea traffic in order to meet the deficiency in railway facilities. Especially the amount of iron, coal, and wheat in transit along the Great Lakes regions are daily increasing in quantity in order to meet the demands of military expansion, aid to Britain and to the Soviets. Then, what of the navigability of ocean-going vessels?

	June, 1939	Dec., 1940
	(In 1,000 tons)	
Central America, Caribbean, Canada, other short distance foreign routes	344	403
South America, Europe, Africa, India, Orient, Australia, long distance foreign routes	1,390	1,747
Atlantic, Pacific, Caribbean Sea, Hawaii, Puerto Rico to U.S.	2,132	1,782
Vessels moored as unseaworthy, and uneconomic due to old age............	712	256
Civilian and Government owned	770	371
Total	5,349	4,563

The reduction in the number of moored vessels in 1940 to 850,000 tons was due mainly to the selling of these ships to foreign countries, especially to Britain, as well as to the repairing of some in accordance with the demands of the times and the transferring of others to the Panamanian registry to avoid violation of international law. The decrease in the coastal route vessels may be attributed to the increase of those assigned to foreign routes.

The United States navy, launching upon the expansion of the two-Ocean fleet, sought to increase its strength from 385 vessels (1,300,000 tons) to 729 totaling 3,050,000 tons. Of the 443 ships, the construction of which had been approved by Congress, the shipyards under the direct control of the navy were able to accommodate only 76, mostly larger warships, and the remaining 367 were contracted by civilian concerns. But, the 440 civilian shipyards which had been flourishing toward the end of the last war, gradually diminished in number in the course of the depression which followed so that by 1940 only 83 were in operation, and 37 had suspended activities, while in the Great Lakes region, only 17 were in working order and three had discontinued operations, making a total of 140 yards available, and of this, 60 per cent was engaged in the construction of warships. Thus, the long-term governmental plan for the expansion of its maritime strength progressed only at a snail-like pace. The number of ships completed, including Government orders as well as civilian passenger ships, freighters and oil tankers, is as follows:

	Tons
1939	341,000
1940	445,000
1941	990,000

At this time, the situation on the European front, commencing with the devastating attack, launched by the superior German forces against the anti-Axis resulted within a few months in the complete occupation of the winding coast of the continent from the tip of the Scandinavian Peninsula in the north down to the Bay of Biscay. The entire European shores became ideal bases for German U-Boats, while the Luftwaffe rained terror and ruin upon the London streets. The British could only repeat their entreaties to the United States for more and more aid, which were finally answered in January and February, 1940, by the commencement for the construction of 16 freighters for their use, and this first step was followed in January, 1941, by contracts for the building of 200 others. The Americans then roused themselves from their lethargy and began frantic activities for the expansion of shipbuilding, machinery manufacturing and other facilities. A glance at the subjoined table of the ships built during 1942, totaling 8,028,000 dead weight tons, (5,350,000 registered tons) reveals:

Liberty Model	542
Oil Tankers	62
High Speed Freighters............	62
Slow Freighters (ordered by the British Government)	55
Coastal Freighters	5
Ore Carriers	5
Total	731

(Tug-boats, Special Military vessels, and smaller ships totaling 800 have not been included.)

The Liberty Model was a ship of special type built as a part of hasty wartime construction scheme which because of it low speed capacity of 11 knots became an easy prey of German submarines hampered the protection of convoys on the high seas, and required incessant repairs. Therefore, this was replaced recently by the new Victory ship, which is reported to be capable of 15 knots.

(To Be Concluded)